

Homeless Children in the School Nutrition Programs

Purpose:

This instruction sets forth the policy for the definition of homeless children and youth.

Scope:

Sponsors participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and/or School Breakfast Program (SBP).

Definitions:

As specified in the statute, the term "homeless" means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. The definition includes:

(i) children and youth who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;

(ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;

(iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and

(iv) migratory children who qualify as homeless because the children are living in circumstances described above.

Description:

The January 2002 amendment to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq.) clarified the definition of homeless children and youth. Another provision of the statute requires each school district to designate a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths. *The McKinney-Vento act covers only public schools. Therefore, under this Act, public school liaisons are not required to service private schools. This does not mean, however, that public school liaisons or the State Coordinator for Education of Homeless Children and Youth may not share documentation with private schools if they choose to, or that private schools may not use shared documentation to support serving free meals to homeless and/or runaway youths. Private schools may also use documentation obtained from shelter directors for this purpose.*

In general, some of the duties of the local educational agency liaison are to ensure that homeless children are identified by school personnel, that they have full opportunity to enroll and succeed in school, and that they receive educational and other services for which they are eligible. USDA requests that state agencies and school food authorities be sensitive to children and households who are identified by the local educational agency liaison as homeless.

Although many homeless individuals will be living in emergency and transitional shelters, under the expanded definition of homeless, some children or households that temporarily reside with other households may meet the definition of homeless. School food authorities should work with their local educational agency liaison for homeless youths, and where appropriate, the State Coordinator for Education of Homeless Children and Youths to help ensure that these children, as well as other children who are defined as homeless by a director of a homeless shelter, have access to the benefits of the child nutrition programs.

To expedite the delivery of nutritional benefits, school officials may accept documentation that the children are homeless from the local education liaison or directors of homeless shelters where the children reside. Documentation to substantiate free meal eligibility must consist of the child's name or a list of names, effective date(s), and the signature of the local educational liaison or the director of the homeless shelter. This documentation is acceptable in lieu of a free and reduced-price meal application.

To implement these expedited procedures, school officials must work closely with the educational liaison and directors of homeless shelters to ensure that children are provided free meal benefits as promptly as possible, as well as to ensure that the school food service is promptly advised when children leave the school or are no longer considered homeless. In the latter case, school officials must provide the household with an application for free and reduced-price meals.

A child or family may temporarily reside with another household and still be considered homeless under the definition of homeless in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. In these cases the household size and income of the host family is not taken into consideration in determining the free meal eligibility for the child(ren) designated as homeless by the local educational agency liaison.

Additionally, when a host family applies for free and reduced-price meals for their own children, the host family may include the homeless family as household members if the host family provides financial support to the homeless family, such as shelter, utilities, clothing or food. In such cases, the host family must also include any income received by the homeless family. School officials must determine eligibility for the host family in the traditional manner. However, free meal eligibility for the homeless child is based on the documentation provided by the local education liaison, even when the child is included on the host family's free and reduced-price meal application. If the host family meets the free or reduced-price meal eligibility criteria, school officials should provide the host family with temporary approval for free or reduced-price meal benefits, as appropriate. The host family's eligibility should be reevaluated when their household size decreases, i.e., the homeless family leaves.

USDA encourages school food authorities to identify and work with the local educational agency liaison and directors of homeless shelters to expedite benefits to homeless children.

SOURCE: FNS POLICY MEMORANDUM #02-21, DATED APRIL 11, 2002, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, *MEMORANDUM FROM USDA ON SEPTEMBER 24, 2007, MW S&CNP:SA 09-3.*